CROKER'S GOING TO ALBANY

# THIRD AVENUE IN LUCK

CONTROL OF THE HUCKLEBERRY ROADS OBTAINED.

EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE FIELD IN THE

BROXX-THE COMPANY'S "SOFT-

Arrangements have practically been comple'ed whereby the control of the Union Railway Company, commonly called the "Huckleherry Road," is to pass to the Third Avenue Rallroad Company. The Huckleberry system consists of a great network of trolley lines, prinspally in the Borough of The Bronx. Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Company, said yesterday: "The negotiations for the ation of the Huckleberry system have substantially been accomplished. The Huckleberry lines extend through thirty-six miles of streets and the company has the right to build in fiftyfour miles more. The Third Avenue Company tion on more than a majority of the \$2,000,000 of the Huckleberry or Union Railway npany's stock. It may be ten or twelve days efore the matter is closed up. In addition to its stock the Union Company has a bonded indebtedness of \$2,000,000, and its allied lines, whose stocks it holds, have an additional bonded tebtedness of \$75,000. The Huckleberry sysempany in New-York, but it is of particular value to the Third Avenue Company, for the Third Avenue Company's main line forms a natural connection with the Huckleberry system at Third-ave, and One-hundred-and-twentyth-st., just below the new Third-ave, bridge

"Besides this natural junction on the east side of New-York there can be a junction on the with the Third Avenue Company's eted Kingsbridge route. Fassengers will be able to go from the Battery to New-Rochelle, and, on the completion of the Kingsbridge road,

"I cannot speak definitely as to the transfer system that will be adopted, but personally I am in favor of one fare from the Battery to New-

As the Huckleberry is equipped with the overhead trolley and the Third-ave, lines are operated by cable, cars cannot be run through, but It is the intention to adopt the underground trolley on the Third-ave, lines, and it il probably supplant the overhead trolley on the Huckleberry system in time.

The Union Company was organized in 1802, and now operates lines from One-hundred-andtwenty-ninth-st., Madison-ave, and One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st, to Port Morris; from One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., via One-hundred-and-thirty-third-st. Willis and Melrose aves, to One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st., and One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st, and Sedgwickeve. to Highbridge; Westchester-ave., from

Third-ave, to the Southern Boulevard, and in One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st. from Thirdave. to Melrose-ave. The Westchester Electric Railroad extends the system to Mount Vernon and New-Rochelle, owning all the lines in those The company in the fiscal year ended June 30 last carned a surplus over charges, taxes, etc., of \$86,391. The Union's subsidiary companies are the Southern Boulevard, Westchester Electric, Mount Vernon and East Chester and New-Rochelle Railway and Transit Company. Some of the principal stockholders in the Union Rallway Company are said to be Richard Croker, Senator Murphy, ex-Mayor Grant, ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower and An-

thony N. Brady.
The charter of the Union Railway Company is a particularly valuable one. It was a "Tammany is a particularly valuable one. It was a "Tammany charier," granted by the Legislature of 1802, and permitted a consolidation with all the roads formed or to be formed north of the Harlem River. The franchise exempted the company from several important provisions of the gen-eral railroad law. The company from several important provisions of the general railroad law. The company could obtain franchises without published notice and without having them put up at austion, and any consents obtained did not, as is the usual case, expire after two years. The company was not bound, as were other roads in cities of 250,000 inhabitants, to pay 3 per cent of the gross receipts to the city treasury for five years and thereafter 5 per cent. It was exempted from the requirement to pave the streets between its tracks, and could not be controlled by the local authorities as to the removal of ice and snow and as to the rate of speed at which it ran its cars. It was only required to repair the street between its tracks "after the same had been paved or macadamized."

The real trick in the charter was a provision that the company should annually make a statement to the Controller of its gross receipts for the year and of its daily earnings during that period. Whenever the earnings during a period of six months should exceed an average of \$1,700 a day then and thereafter the company should pay annually to the city I per cent of its gross earnings and I per cent additional "for each multiple of \$1,700 per day of such average gross earnings and I per cent additional "for each multiple of \$1,700 per day of such average gross earnings and I per cent additional "for each multiple of \$1,700 per day of such average gross earnings and I per cent additional "for each multiple of \$1,700 per day of such average gross receipts herein provided for the act continued) shall be in lieu of all other percentages which any of the other roads consolidating and forming the said Union Railway Company may therefore be liable to pay on its receipts."

The Union Company has never paid a dollar on account of earnings to the city. No effort, in fact, appears to have been made to collect from the company. The gross earnings of the company were in 1897, 8541,855; in 1806, 8489,668, in 1895, 8432,165.

On the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday the stock of the Third Avanue Railroad Company advanced to 1861; but receded at the close to 182 or 7 per cent above the final price on Thursday.

SUICIDE OF A DRYGOODS MERCHANT.

SEATON PERRY, A WELL-KNOWN WASHINGTON

BUSINESS MAN, KILLS HIMSELF BY SHOOTING Washington, Jan. 14. Seaton Perry, for many years one of the leading drygoods merchants of Washington, committed suicide at an early hour

Mr. Perry killed himself by shooting. For some Years he had been a sufferer from insomnia brought on by nercousness, the result of close application to his business. Last summer he took a long ve-cation, and this seemed to improve his hoslich con-diferable, but more recently the attacks of sleep-lessness returned. The deceased was about forty-Seven years of age and leaves a wife. He had no complained considerable money, and it was his incomulated considerable money, and it was his intention to retire from business in a few years. His wife is also wealthy in her own name. The establishment conducted by Mr. Perry had been doing business at its present stand for over half a century, having been started by the owner's father in 1840. It was probably the only one of the fide cars of business houses that lines Pennsylvanis-ave, which had kept pace with the progress of the city and had met the competition brought on by the establishment of department stores.

## LAURENCE IRVING TO MARRY.

HIS ENGAGEMENT TO MISS ETHEL, BARRYMORE

FORMALLY ANNOUNCED. London, Jan. 14.-"The Daily Mail" this morning contains the formal announcement that Mr. Lau-rence irving, son of Sir Henry Irving, is engaged to marry Miss Ethel Barrymore, the actress.

Miss Barrymore is a niece of John Drew and is

Miss Barrymore is a niece of John Drew and is now playing at the Lyceum Theatre, London, with Sir Honry Irving's company in Laurence Irving's drama, "Peter the Great."

Adurice Barrymore gave out a brief statement last night at the Hariem Opera House concerning has night at the Hariem Opera House concerning last night at the Hariem Opera House concerning last night at the Hariem Opera Hariem of the many challengement. "Mr. Hariem Opera Mr. Irving. She is but eighteen years old, but fully competent to make her own choice in this matter. She went abroad with William Gillette's "Secret Mr. Irving. She has been on the stage for three Ferra and has played with her two uncles, Sidney and John Drew, and with her late grandmosther, Mrs. John Drew, I shall be quite as happy as she at the outcome of this matter, no matter what it at the outcome of this matter, no matter what it may be, as I have full and complete confidence in her."

CHAMPAGNE STATISTICS. Owing to its superior quality and natural dry-ness, without being heavy, G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry, heads the importations in 1897 with 72,775 2488, or 42,233 cases more than of any other braid.—Advt.

A BILL PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUE OF CURRENCY THE REV. WILLIAM D. ROCKWELL ASKS FOR

Calcutta, Jan. 14.-Sir James Westland, to-day providing for the issue of currency notes in tary of State in London, in behalf of the banks and chambers of commerce, indorsed the measure. market was experiencing a period of extreme stringency. The local resources, he added, were unable to supply the demands of trade. The instituted a suit against the Chancellor for \$20,000 searcity, he explained, was due to the banks re- damages for alleged libel. The papers in the case

mitting their capital home and keeping as little as were served on the Chancellor yesterday afterno of that legislation. But, while they were advancing toward the attainment of a 16d, rupee, this militated against the transfer of sterling

capital in India in exchange. The banks must operate upon commercial principles and no blame was attached to them.

Sir James Westland denied the allegation that the Government was holding meney in order to starve commerce and force up exchange; but the recent demands on the Government, he continued, had been so heavy that it had been obliged to ask the Secretary of State to intermit the drawings. The amount in hand was ample to assure the convertibility of the Indian notes. Therefore there was no risk from a currency point of view. In conclusion the Finance Minister said:

"The Secretary of State will draw on the Treasury, if it is requisite, to the full extent to which funds are available. But if the demand continues beyond that point he will, in issuing telegraphic transfers, set apart the gold received and transmit it to this country."

Bombay, Jan. 14.—The commerciau situation has a

Bombay, Jan. 14.—The commerciau situation has a more favorable aspect, with the prospect that the HE TESTIFIES THAT THERE WAS AN AGREEMENT more favorable aspect, with the prospect that the stringency in money will gradually relax and accommodation become available.

The stringency is largely due to the locking up of capital in silver under the idea that the mints would be reopened. It is also due in part to the exodus of merchants because of the famine.

Although the bank rate is 12 per cent, leans are only obtainable at from 15 to 18 per cent. There is a balance in the Treasury of about ten crores of rupees, while the currency notes in circulation represent 234, crores, against which exists a reserve of 15 crores.

REJECTED BY CHORUS GIRL HE LOVED.

SUICIDE OF A LOVELORN BARONET, SIR CHARLES CUNNINGHAME.

London, Jan. 14.-It has been an open se theatrical circles that Sir Charles Arthur Fairlie Cunningham, who, as announced by "The Daily Mail" to-day, committed suicide at the Hotel Vic city, in the night of December 25, had blond chorus girl of the "In Town" company, which visited the United States under the manage ment of George Edwardes. During the company's London engagement Sir Charles Cunningham occupied a front seat nightly, watching the girl, He followed the company to America and re-

Arthur, in 1881. He was educated at Cheltenbam Cambridge and ollege and at Trinity College, was formerly a lieutenant in the Ayrshire Yeowas formerly a licutenant in the Ayrshire Yeo-manry Cavairy. He was a Justice of the Peace for Ayrshire, and married in 1867 Caroline Madelina daughter of Captain William Fordyce Blair, of the British Royal Navy. The couple had three daughters, the cliest of whom Edith Magdalen, was married in 1894 to Matthew Charles Edward Fortescue, esc., Deputy Licutenant of County Louth. The residence of Sir Charles was at Gar-nock House, Ryde, Isle of Wight. As cabled to the Associated Press last night, it was amounced when Sir Charles Cunninghame

which the Duke of Bedford committed suicide six years ago, and the Coroner is the same official who similarly suppressed the evidence and the verdict in the case of the Duke of Bedford.

## SIR CHARLES VILLIERS DYING.

HE HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS CONTINUOUSLY SINCE 1895.

Wolvernampton, and known as the "Father of the House of Commons," having sat continuously in

Mr. Villiers celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday anniversary on Monday of last week, January 3, in excellent health and spirits, and was the reiplent of many congratulatory messages from all represented Wolvernampton since 1835—a period of sixty-three years. He was first returned in successky-three years. He was first returned in succession to Mr. Fryer three years after the passage of the Reform Act of 1852, in the last Parhament of William IV. Mr. Villiers, besides being the oldest member of Pariament, is the oldest surviving Parhamentary candidate. It was in 1852-while George IV was King of England and Queen Victoria was a small child—hat he travelled to Yorkshire, accompanies by an prother. T. Hyde Villiers, and ontested Kingston-upon-Hull under the reform camer of Canning, but while his brother was successful at Hedon, Mr. Villiers was himself beaten after a good light. The nearest approach to the one Parliamentary record of Mr. Villiers was furnished by Christopher Taibot, his preferences in the title of "Father of the House of Commons" the represented Glamorgan from 1820 to 1850. Mr. Illiers, but, while the latter gentleman's service weather as broken when he retired from the fouse of Commons. Being endowed with a retendation of Commons. Being endowed with a retendation of Commons. Being endowed with a retendation of the first half of the century. Among the great personalities whom he can recall are auming, Melbourne, Peel, Russell, Derby, Aberten, Brougham, Wellington, Huskisson, O'Connell, aming had passed away some cipht years before IV Villers entered Parliament, but the two frementy met, Canning had had he had been a boson friend of a uncle. Mr. Villers deligats to recall the circumsance that he was in the House of Commons at the time Distrach, then quite as young man, made to historic speech in which he said, "Though the ouss will not listen to me now, the time will come hen it will be compelled to do so." In addition to the partition of "Pather of the House" is historic speech in which he said, "Though the ouss will not listen to me now, the time will come hen it will be compelled to do so." In addition to the partition of "Pather of the House" is will be called at Lincoln's In it is. His ter' to the pasition of "Pather of the House" is will be the to the passes in the House." slon to Mr. Fryer three years after the passage

## W. Bramston Beach, M. P., who has uninter-dly represented the Andover division of Hants 1857. ANTI-ZOLA DEMONSTRATIONS.

Paris, Jan. 14 .- A number of law students, after leaving a lecture to-day, marched to the office of the "Aurore." in procession, shouting denunciations of M. Emile Zola, who recently wrote a letter to that paper alleging irregularities and illegalities in the Esterhazy court-martial, formally accusing the Minister of War, General Billot, and others, of per-

lation has been abandoned, and that the Government proposes to reserve alternate blocks of ten ment proposes to reserve alternate blocks of ten-claims, which it is thought will give miners a bet-ter opportunity to operate. The present intention is to reserve the Government blocks until they are disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder. Another feature of the new regulations is the abandonment of the sliding scale of royalities. In-stead an even royalty of 19 per cent will be exacted from all miners.

The efforts that the opponents of Chancellot James R. Day of Syracuse University have been making to convict him of bad faith in his treatment of the widow of Bishop Peck-who gave to the University \$50,000 on condition that he and his wife should be well cared for during their lifetime-took a new and sensational turn yesterday

\$20,000 FOR ALLEGED LIBEL.

plaintiff in the suit against Chancellor Day, went so far as to charge that by reason of the failure of the University to carry out its promises Mrs.

the cause of the bishop's widow.

Mr. Rockwell is an alumnus of Syracuse University, and was paster of the Methodist churches at Conondara Valley, Minoa, Manilus Station and Motiville, N. Y. He lived at the home of Mrs. Peck from 1889 until the time of her death last month.

### WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER A WITNESS.

BETWEEN THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Standard Oil Company, was a witness to-day in the United States Circuit Court in the trial of the sui firm of Fenaille & Despeaux, oil refiners, in France against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for alleged discrimination in rates in 1881, 1882 and 1883 in carrying off.

amount of documentary evidence has been pre-sented and a number of witnesses examined. The plaintiff contends that the Standard Oil Company and some private shippers were given commissions or rebates, and were thus enabled to transport oil at a less cost than he.

confirmatory of that of A. J. Cassatt, former vicepresident of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who testified earlier in the trial that an agreement existed between the railroad company and the pany received a relate in consequence of enor mously heavy shipments. Mr. Cassatt added that the company considered the agreement good busi-

turned here in December, when it was repetited that he was considerably downeast because Mins that he was considerably downeast because Mins have anything more to do with him.

The Coroner save out a report of the case to-day, showing that Sir Charles shot himself in the head. A brother of the deceased man testified that he did not know where Sir Charles had lived during the last year. When the brother has saw him he last year. When he brother has saw him he was suffering from depression. It was understood that Sir Charles left a letter directing that his clothing and effects be given to Miss Proof.

Sir Charles Cunningham was supposed to be wealthy and to have separated from his wife.

According to Debrett, Sir Charles Arthur Fairlie Cunninghame (not Cunningham) was the standard Oil Company took its own chances on insurance, and he did not know what other shippers did.

Counsel for the plaintiff questioned Mr. Rockefeller as to various particulars regarding matters which happened long ago, to which witness replied that it was provided the could not remember, and when pressed for a reason for his forgettimess replied that it was probably due to advancing age.

The witness was then questioned about rebates

The witness was then questioned about rebates and drawbacka and said that he knew of no difference between them. The object of each was to give a lower rate. Mr. Rockefeller was then asked regarding the agreement in evidence made between Daniel O'Day, the manager of the American Transfer Company, and President Scott in 1878, under which the transfer company was allowed a percentage of 20 ccm's per barrel for the oil it brought for shipment to the railroad company. Witness said that the agreement was abrogated in 1839, and that his knowledge was received from an attorney in New-York. Since the termination of the O'Day-Scott agreement, Mr. Rockefeller said, no rebates had been paid by the Pennsylvania Company to the Standard under the agreements which had existed prior to that time. one in the court then adjourned, and Mr. Rockefeller will resume on Monday.

PHILADELPHIA'S POLITICAL PIGHT.

REPORTS OF A DEAL BUTWEEN THE DEMOCRATS AND ANTI-MARTIN REPUBLICANS

PROVE PALSE. Philadelphia, Jan. 1t.-A change came over the London, Jan. 14.—The Right Hon. Charles Pel-ham Villiers, Member of Parliament for South Magistrate Donnelly, Democratic nomines for Receiver of Taxes, was induced by the Democratic City Committee to withdraw the letter of declination sent to it to-day and formally to accept the nomination. This action sets at rest the stories nomination. This action sets at rest the stories that the Democrats were making a deal with the anti-Martin Republicans looking to the withdrawal of Donnelly and the union of forces in behalf of Harvey K. Newitt, the anti-Martin candidate for Tax Receiver. The Newitt men have placed their case in a lawyer's hands and will question the legality of the convention which nominated William J. Roncy, David Martin's brother-in-law, for the office, and which the Newitt forces bolted.

## LADY ERNESTINE WEDS A SAILOR.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE OF A DAUGHTER OF THE MARQUIS OF AILESBURY.

London, Jan. 14.-Lady Ernestine Brudenell-Bruce, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Allesbury, has just married at Liverpool Master Mariner Harry Brady Hunt, of Limerlek.

The parties formed a romantic attachment through meeting at a nautical school in Liverpool, where Lady Bruce, who is a famous yachts-woman, was studying to obtain a Beard of Trade

A SCHEME FOR AN ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

THE POPE SAID TO FAVOR THE PLAN ON THE GROUND THAT THE COEXISTENCE OF THE

VATICAN AND ITALIAN MONARCHY IS IMPOSSIBLE.

London, Jan. 15.—The Rome correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle," in a startling statement this morning, quotes largely from an stricle in the "Civilta Cattolica," which, he declares, is directly inspired by the Vatican and the Pope, advocating as the solution of the circuit question be cating as the solution of the eternal question be tween the Vatican and the Quirinal, the establish-

ment of an Italian republic.

The article, which is based on the Pope's Christ-DISORDERLY STUDENTS IN PARIS DISPERSED BY stands opposed to Papal independence is not Italian unity, but "the special and concrete form where unity, but "the special and concrete form where unity, but "the special and concrete form where the spec that unity is at present maintained, with results much more disastrous to the State than to the Holy See," It proceeds to assert that the coexistence of the Vatican and the Italian monarchy Impossible, and that one or the other must go. It then suggests the constitutions and cities of Swit-

Minister of War, General Billot, and others, of perjury, and challenging the Government to prosecute him. The students made disorderly demonstrations in front of the offices of the "Aurore," and were eventually dispersed by the police.

There was a renewed anti-Zola demonstration upon the part of the students this evening. They paraded the Boulevard St. Mienel shouting: "Down with Zola!" Down with the Jews!" The police dispersed the students. Elows were exchanged between the riolers and the officers. Later, the students reassembled across the River Scine and descended the Boulevards. The people on the omibuses joined in the cries of the students in the police thally dispersed the students on the Avenue de Popera.

\*\*NEW REGULATIONS FOR YUKON MINERS.\*\*

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—A committee of the Cabinet has drawn up new regulations for the government of making in the Yukon, which make important changes. It it stated that the alternate-claim regulation has been abandoned, and that the Govern-

## ALL QUIET AT ORMARA.

Bombay, Jan. 14.-Colonel Mayne, with two hun-

PUTTING INDIA ON A GOLD BASIS. | SUIT AGAINST CHANCELLOR DAY. | TREATY'S FATE IN DOUBT. | THE CONTEST FOR GORMAN'S SEAT.

BUT THE FRIENDS OF ANNEXATION STILL HOPE FOR SUCCESS.

THEY ARE APPARENTLY FOUR VOTES SHORT OF THE SIXTY NECESSARY FOR RATIFICATION GAIN THEM BEFORE THE

DEBATE CLOSES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 14 - Although the consideration of the Hawalian Annexation Treaty is being Senator Davis and the other advocates of ratitive majority. While it is true that the treaty has gained materially in strength since the reassembling of Congress its friends are not yet entirely satisfied that they have enough votes to put ratification beyond danger. When the two houses reconvened on January 5 at least six or eight Republican Senators were inclined to oppose annexation-at least for the present; while on the Democratic side of the chamber only two Senators were known to be cordially and outspokenly in favor of extending the sovereignty of the United States over the Hawalian

SEVERAL SENATORS WON OVER.

In the last ten days much progress has been made in the work of enlisting the full Republican strength in the Senate on the side of ratification; and it may be safely said that only one decided opponent of annexation is now left among the forty-three Republican members of the body. The Silverite and Populist Senatorstions, been counted on from the beginning of the session as supporters of the treaty, Mr. Teller, of Colorado; Mr. Cannon, of Utah, and Messrs Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, being among its ficulty, and the great majority of the Democratic members seem disposed to go on record against annexation, chiefly because of their disinclination to support what they consider a measure of Republican policy.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Gorman are the two Democratic leaders who have vigorously maintained the traditional party doctrine of National expansion and "manifest destiny"; and their efforts to bring other Democrats over to this historical view have in the last few days been marked with some success. Yet it is doubtful whether more than six of the thirty-five Democratic members of the deliberative branch would to-day give their votes to ratify the pending convention. Sixty Senators must vote for the treaty to insure its success. With forty-two Republicans, six Democrats and eight Populists and Silverites, the treaty's supporters would numher fifty-six, and the convention would fail by just four votes. But in the week or more which will intervene before the debate closes the friends of the convention hope to make enough | the Yukon country which the Government relief ex margin which still separates them from

THE BEET SUGAR ARGUMENT GROUNDLESS. A number of Republican Senators from States particularly interested in the production of sugar beets had been influenced to oppose the treaty because of the injury to local producers, which, it was fancied, free competition with Hawaiian sugars might bring in its train. Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, and Senators Gear and Allison, of Iowa, have not hesitated to say that they would prefer to have the treaty fall rather than discourage or cripple the beetgrowing industry which is being fostered in the Northwestern States. Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, has also held much the same views. But the argument on which this opposition to ratification has rested has been shown to be wholly a delustive one; for transportation rates from the Pacific to Eastern markets are a more than sufficient bar to competition with American producers on the part of the now shrinking Hawaiian sugar crop. The lowa and Nebraska Senators have had several conferences with the President on this subject recently, and though their attitude is still slightly doubtful, it is considered highly probable that they will eventually vote to carry the annexation treaty into effect. that they would prefer to have the treaty fall

Mr. Morrill opposes annexation on political, Mr. Morrill opposes annexation of percent of the conomical, grounds and is not counted on to support the treaty under any circumstances.

Of the Populist and Silverite Senators, Mr. Of the Populist and Silverite Senators, Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, are the most conspicuous enemies of annexation. Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, is also counted as hostile to the treaty.

WHY DEMOCRATS OPPOSE IT. The fight against annexation on the Democratic side is being led by Mr. White, of California, and Mr. Gray, of Delaware. The latter Senator was perhaps the most conspicuous advocate in the Senate four years ago of the monarchical restoration programme attempted to be enforced by President Cleveland. Most of the Southern and Southwestern Democrats are against the treaty because they think they see in it the germ of an enlarged Navy and of an expansion of the role of the United States in international affairs. Besides Mr. Morgan and Mr. Gorman, the friends of the convention hope to bring to its support Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, Mr. Morgan's townsman and colleague; Mr. Turple, of Indiana, Mr. Money, of Mississippi, formerly a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House; Mr. Turner, of Washington; Mr. Daniel, of Virginia; Mr. Kenney, of Delaware, and Mr. Murphy, of New-York.

The result of the vote, however, is a cause of great concern and anxiety to the advocates of ratification; nor will it be possible to arrive with any accuracy at the Senate's verdict on the Southern and Southwestern Democrats are

any accuracy at the Senate's verdict on the pending convention until the roll is actually

PRESIDENT DOLE'S VISIT. ITS OBJECTS EXPLAINED BY THE HAWAHAN MINISTER IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Jan. 14 (Special).-Explaining to-day the objects of President Dole's visit to Washington, Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Min-

ister, said: The Hawaiian Legislature meets in regular session in February. If annexation is to take

place, there will necessarily be some legislation to adapt the laws to the changed conditions If it is not to take place, the refunding of the bonded debt will probably be taken up, which would not be done if annexation is to take place. The present bonds draw 6 per cent interest, and can be taken up at any time. The entire debt can be refunded at from 4 to 41/2 per cent by the present Government. There per cent by the present Government. There being no cable communication, and the mails being so slow and so far apart, and information obtained by letter being at best unsatisfactory. President Dole determined to come to Washington and observe the condition for himself, in order to guide him in making recommendations to the Legislature."

The State Department has received notice from United States Minister Sewall, at Honolulu, of the intention of President Dole of Hawaii to leave the islands on January 8 for the United States. All that Minister Sewall has to say in explanation of the President's purpose in mak-

States. All that Minister Sewall has to say in explanation of the President's purpose in mak-ing the visit to Washington is that he is deeply interested in the annexation treaty.

IS LEITER'S WHEAT GOING ABROAD? Philadelphia, Jan. 14.-An evening paper says: "Big shipments of grain were reported to-day as being scheduled to arrive here from Chicago. It is coming at a rate which is equivalent to six cents a bushel, though the usual rate to Philadelphia Bombay, Jan. 14.—Colonel Mayne, with two hundred and fifty of the Bombay Infantry, landed at Grmara, Beloochistan, on Tuesday. He found all quiet there, left fifty men and then proceeded toward Basobe, twenty miles noith.

Lieutenant Turner, who escaped after the attack on the British survey party, is reported safe.

GOVERNOR LOWNDES PREDICTS THAT JUDGE M'COMAS WILL BE ELECTED.

Baltimore, Jan. 14 (Special).-An emphatic denial was given to-day by Governor Lowndes to the story that Baltimore and Ohio Railroad influences were back of his withdrawal as a candidate for United States Senator. He said, however, that some of his closest friends were connected with the railroad and that he did onsult one of them before he decided to retire. The Governor a'so expressed his opinion on the present status cl the fight for Senator, saying: The Democrats are so bitter in their denunciations of the Baltimore and Ohio and John K. Cowen, its president, that they may be depended upon to fight to the very last ditch against anything that the railroad may happen to want in the Legislature. It would only take a few Republicans to make the number great enough to turn down any bill that was fancied to be in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio or to pass any that would in any way injure the railroad."

Asked about the various rumors as to the use of patronage in the Senatorial fights, the Govpatronage of this office shall in no way figure in choosing a successor to Senator Gorman. I shall reappoint the officers I appointed two years ago, except in cases where it is practically demonstrated that the appointments have not been good ones."

The Governor predicts the success of Judge McComas and declares that he does not believe the Republican party can get a corporal's in factional bickering, to elect a Republican Senator and permits Gorman to slip through. It was learned to-day that there is a division among the bolting city members on the choice for Senator, and they will hold a caucus to-morrow to determine whether it shall be General | tir and Munzinger as in former years, replied: Shrvock or Major Shaw. Mayor Malster favors the latter, and so do a majority of the eleven

the latter, and so do a majority of the eleven who control the situation.

Lloy I Wilkinson, the Democratic leader in the Legislature, denied to day that any deal existed with the bolting Republicans on the Senatorship, but he continued: "If we see any way to make Gorman Senator again we will do it. We are going to be carefully on the lookout for any advantages that we can gain. A deadlock would probably content us very well. I am free to say that if we could accomplish Mr. Gorman's election out of this mix-up I would consider it the greatest political achievement that this State has ever known."

RELIEF EXPEDITION POSTPONED.

NO NEED OF SENDING AID TO THE KLONDIKE

Portland, Ore, Jan. 14.-General Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, this morning received a telegram from the War Depart-The pack train is still held at Vancouver, and the for a temporary abandonment of the expedition, and ports that there was no starvation or suffering in

ALL THE SPOILS FOR TAMMANY.

WHAT A BILL INTRODUCED AT ALBANY BY SENATOR GRADY MEANS.

Jan. 14 (Special) .- Senator Grady to-day introduced a bill which makes the charter of Newconform to the State's "merit and fitness" qualifications in Civil Service examination. Civil Service examinations are preserved. If the for the best interests of the Democratic party that Legislature passes his bill another piece of evidence will be added to many as to the existence of a combination between Platt and Croker; for the bill is intended to put every public office in New-York City at the command of the elicitain of Tammany Hall.

POTTERIES TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

A REPORT THAT A SYNDICATE HAS SECURED OF TIONS ON NEARLY NINETY PER CENT OF THE FACTORIES IN THE COUNTRY.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 14 (Special).-The announcement was made in this city to-day that there was soon to be a consolidation of the potteries of New-Jersey and the West, and that the movement was closely by New-York City capitalists. William Burgess of the International Pottery, is at the head of the movement in Transactions and using political influence to further husiness translated of the movement in Transactions. head of the movement in Trenton. Mr. Burgess said this afternoon that there was never a time A State Senator and a second schemes. better suited for the carrying out of the proposition than at this season, when business is beginning to good. He would say nothing whatever regard-

The objects of the combination are reduction in the cost of the production and a lessening of the office and selling expense. Such a combination

GENERAL CLAYS WIFE IN DANGER.

ONE OF HER BROTHERS FIRES TWO SHOTS AT HER, AND SHE TAKES REFUGE IN

HER SISTER'S HOUSE. Valley View, Ky., Jan. 14 (Special).-General Cassius M. Clay's young wife, Dora, barely es-caped death at 11:30 o'clock this morning at the hands of her brother, Clell Richardson, at whose

hands of her brother, Clell Richardson, at whose house she has been boarding since she left the General, two months ago. He fired two shors at her with a large pistol at a distance of twenty paces, and then fired a shot at Mrs. John Bryant, his mother-in-law, who was with Mrs. Clay. Dora-ran to the home of her sister, Mrs. Kelly, about a mile distant, where she is staying to-night.

Mrs. Bryant attempted to communicate with
General Clay, but failed. When Cleil heart that Dora had gone to Mrs. Kelly he sent Mrs. Kelly

word that he would kill her if she allowed Dora to stay there to night; and he sent word to Dora that he would kill her unless she left her sister's house. Clell's brothers, John and Thomas Richardson, are guarding their sisters to-night, and

ardson, are guarding their sisters to-night, and swear that they will kill Clell if he makes any attempt to carry out his threat.

The shooting was the result of a quarrel over "Willie" Bryant, Clell's brother-in-law, who has made Clell's house his home for the last six months. Clell has been sick for a week, and while confined to his house he noticed that Bryant paid too much attention to Dora. He had a quarrel with him yesterday, and drove him away. Mrs. Bryant heard of the treatment her son had received, and came to see Clell this morning, in order to persuade him to allow "Willie" to return. She had a long interview with Clell, but he would not agree to take "Willie" back, and when Dora spoke up in favor of "Willie"s return he grew angry and drove his mother-in-law and his sister from the house.

house. Immediately after they had gone he secured his revolver, and, going to the door, opened fire on them. Clell is a desperate character, and so far the officers have made no attempt to arrest him.

CABINET DISSENSION CAUSES DELAY. London, Jan. 15 .- "The Daily Mail" says: "The delay in action regarding the West Indies and sugar is due to dissension in the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain (Secretary of State for the Colonies) favors countervailing duties, but other Ministers, fearing opposition from the free traders, prefer the policy of assuming a portion of the West Ind-ian liabilities and subsidizing other industries.

AN OASIS IN THE SLUMS.

A hidden district in New-York where saloons and tenements are unknown is the basis of an interesting story in to-day's Evening Post.—Advt.

THAT'S WHY GRADY WILL TAKE A NEW HOME THERE.

A HAPPY FAMILY BROKEN UP-THE TAMMANT BOSS DECIDES TO CARRY HIS FIGHT AGAINST HILL INTO THE LAT-

Albany, Jan. 14 (Special).- There is a sad division in Tammany households this winter in onsequence of the determination of Richard Sheehan. For two winters politicians in Albany have gazed with admiration at the brotherly home inhabited jointly by Senator Thomas F. Grady, Bernard F. Martin and Louis Munzinger. It was expected that their fraternal relations would continue, but, as Mr for the parting of the ways," and Senator Grady has dissolved partnership with Martin and Munzinger.

It appears that David B. Hill, through John Sheehan and James J. Martin, protested against Senator Grady's nomination for Disground that he would sink the Democratic ticket both State and local. Grady patriotically sacrificed himself in order that all other Tammany Hall Democrats might get office, but he has not forgotten what Sheehan and James J. Martin did. While still personally friendly with Bernard F. Martin and Louis Munzinger he cannot live with them any longer,

Richard Croker might be offended if the old foint housekeeping should continue. He is comof Sheehan in Grady's house. Grady, when asked to-day if he was going to live with Mar-

"No: I am going to take a private house Its only other occupant will be Thomas J. Creamer, Assistant Corporation Counse', who here this winter. We shall have a spare bed for friends, however. One of those friends, Richard Croker, will be here frequently this

winter."

Mr. Croker's visits to Albany will not be viewed with joy by the followers of David B. Hill. In their opinion, Croker's purpose here will be to extend his influence among the rural Democrats, and diminish Hill's influence over them. Mr. Croker, they say, is aiming to control the next Democratic State Convention and to nominate his own candidate for Governor. He said a few days ago at Lakewood, with that royal air which he has lately assumed: "I shall elect my candidate for Governor and re-elect my friend Murphy as United

Speaking about him a few days ago to a friend, he said: "I am surprised at the increase in the size of Crokers hatband, indicating a swelled head, since Election Day, for it seems to me no

great political exploit to elect a man as Mayor of a city by a minority vote."

Mr. Hill captured the Democratic State Committee at the State Convention of 1896. Croker Mr. Hill captured the Democratic State Committee at the State Convention of 1896. Croker may capture it by the use of the \$60,000,000 of patronage at his command in New-York City, but Mr. Hill certainly will have powerful Democratic allies to assist him if Croker attempts to become the boss of the Democratic party in the State. Yet patronage seems all-powerful in every political machine fust at present, and politicians think Croker will defeat Hill in the conflict now raging between them.

A HOT FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

HILL SAID TO HAVE DECLARED THAT BRYAN MEN SHOULD HAVE THE GOV-ERNORSHIP NOMINATION AND THE SENATORSHIP.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, standing in the corrito Albary the other day, said to two prominent a man be nominated for Gove was unwavering in his support of William J. Bryan for President, and a man be sent to the Senate who stood by Mr. Bryan and his party. It is absolutely necessary that the Democratic party should rid itself of leaders who associate business with poliness transactions or using money gained in busi-ness to further political transactions."

Here is something for Richard Croker to ponder over. Last year when Mr. Bryan made his campaign for President Mr. Croker was in Europe. Perry Belmont, Mr. Croker's candidate for Gov ernor this year, as many believe, is a strong gold Democrat. Neither of them can be held to be Democrat. workers for Bryan. There are those who think

A State Senator and a prominent leader of the Democratic party up the State said last night: "Mr. Croker can declare war on Hill, and may fight him, but he can never get Murphy to fight Hill. Senator Murphy has always been strong in the rural districts, but he knows that the strength he has there has come to him through ex-Senator Hill. Hill's first work will be to crush Croket He perhaps cannot secure the aid of Senator Murphy in doing it, but Mr. Croker cannot enlist the aid of Murphy in fighting Hill. Mr.

A prominent Democrat, well known in National polities and a member of the Democratic Club, whom Mr. Croker took in fondly, relying on his support, said last night: "What is Croker? He is a sort of a Robinson Crusoe on an Island surrounded by savages. What does he amount to out-side of the limits of the old city? What support has he in Brooklyn? What support has he in the State? What support has he in the country? If you stand for him and his arrogant distatorship in New-York, that is your business. The Democrats of the Nation view Tammany as an isolated spot-an Island-and Richard Croker can never make any headway in leadership outside of his Tammany organization

While Mr. Croker is endeavoring to extend the sphere of his own influence things are not se rene in his own balliwick by any means, and across the river Hugh McLaughlin is far from pacified, and an explosion from the Willoughby-st. headquarters would not surprise a great many per-

and made known there was the liveliest kind of protest from the Brooklyn people, who think their Queens also protested, but to no avail. This failure to deal fairly in parcelling out the off the cause of Hugh McLaughlin's visit to Mr. Croker

on Wednesday.

With trouble brewing in Brooklyn and smoldering revolt in his own camp, Mr. Croker is not a leader of an entausiastic army. His arrogance has nettled many. He is setting into his club a number of Senators from all over the country, but he basn't been able to bring many up-State Democrats into arrogance and condemn his policy in urging a Sunday opening law. He is not popular up the State, either, owing to his warfare on ex-Senator Hill, to whom many rural Democrats still look as

nsulted with Hill, or that he was preparing to make a factional fight within Tammany Hall. The truth is the time has not come. Mr. Sheehan and his brother, William F. Sheehan, James J. Martin, Victor J. Dowling and other leaders who were deposed by Mr. Croker are waiting for a time to posed by Mr. Croker are waiting for a time to come when they can strike a telling blow, and when that time comes they will have all the disappointed ones with them, and these are numerous. All Mr. Croker's efforts to have the State Democrats follow him have been fruitless thus far. The test will come in the next State Convention, and deny it as John C. Sheehan may, and be now.